

MAY HOLD MANILA.

Gen. Lee Will Have Control Over the Islands.

TROOPS TO BE RUSHED.

Reported That Dewey's Fleet Was Bombarding Manila at the Time the Cable Was Cut—The Batteries of the Citadel Were Replied to by the American Guns.—Outlying Quarters of the City in Flames.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says—The decision of the President and his Cabinet to send troops and supplies from the Pacific coast to Commodore Dewey in the Philippine Islands has been followed by a report that General Fitzhugh Lee will be placed in command of this army. General Lee has been nominated as one of the new major generals.

General Merritt, who is in charge of the Department of the East, has been in consultation with the President in regard to this matter, and his name has been discussed in connection with these forces, but it is understood that he is to have better duty, and he will not be sent to the Pacific against his will. It is also understood that the administration will confer upon General Lee when it hands him his orders to assume command of the army of occupation of Manila a commission designating him as military governor of the Philippines until he is relieved by the chief executive of the new permanent government, which will assume eventual control of the islands.

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BATTLE OF MANILA.

Commodore Dewey's Victory Over Spanish Fleet Complete.

ABSOLUTE SURRENDER NOW PROBABLE.

The Forts Shelled by Our Mighty Asiatic Squaron and Spanish Soldiers Said to Have Fled Into Interior—Cable Cut Near Manila—Madrid Placed Under Martial Law on Account of Bitter Feeling Produced by the Defeat.

A special cable despatch from London, England, says: The American squadron, commanded by Commodore Dewey, won a complete and glorious victory over the Spanish fleet in the Philippines Sunday. The fighting was of the fiercest character. The bravery of the American seamen was of the highest character, and, led by the intrepid Dewey, inflicted upon the enemy a veritable rout.

Olympia Points the Way. During the night Commodore Dewey signalled to his warships that were in Subic bay, 50 miles to the north of Manila harbor, to clear the ships for action and to follow him. The squadron got under way, with the flagship Olympia leading, and followed by the cruiser Baltimore, cruiser Boston, cruiser Raleigh, gunboat Concord, gunboat Petrel, revenue-cutter McCulloch and transports Nanshan and Zafiro. There had been a consultation of the captains on board the flagship during the night, and it was decided that the first stroke should be made decisive.

Lining Up for the Attack. At 4.15 o'clock in the morning the lookout on the masthead of the Olympia reported the Spanish fleet off the port bow lined up between Cavite and the mouth of Manila harbor. The distance between the two places is about eight miles. The Spanish fleet was commanded by Admiral Montojo and consisted of the cruiser Reina Christina, cruiser Castilla, cruiser Veisaco, cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa, cruiser Don Juan de Austria, gunboat General Lizer, gunboat El Cano, gunboat Isla de Cuba, gunboat Isla de Luzon and dispatch boat Marquez Marquis Duero.

Dewey Moves Into Action. The news of the battle, which comes through Government sources and by way of the Spanish cable, shows that the attack was terrible in its energy. Signalling for the American transports to keep well out and that the Olympia and Baltimore would engage the Spanish flagship, the Reina Christina, and the Castilla, the largest of the enemy's fleet, the American warships moved in line of battle on the Spaniards.

American Open With a Hot Fire. As soon as his ships had been worked around so that their starboard batteries presented a broadside to the enemy, Commodore Dewey began a terrific cannonading of the enemy's ships and the Spanish forts. The Olympia's battery consists of four eight-inch rifles, 10 five-inch rapid-fire guns, 14 six-pounders, six one-pounders, four machine guns and six torpedoes. The heaviest battery of the enemy was on the Reina Christina, which had six 6.3-inch Hotchkiss guns, two 2.7-inch and three 2.2-inch rapid-fire guns; two 1.5-inch, six three-pounders, two machine guns and five torpedoes.

Rival Admirals Engaged. Commodore Dewey directed the movements of the squadron from his conning tower of the Olympia. He moved his ship close up to the Reina Christina and sent shells after shells pouring into the Spanish admiral's flagship. Charles V. Gridley of the Olympia, with him. The superior aim and heavier projectiles of the Olympia soon began to tell, and the fire from the Spanish grew more wild and somewhat slower.

Other Ships Fighting Hard. Captain Dyer of the Baltimore put his ship in close fighting distance to the Castilla. The Baltimore has four eight-inch and six six-inch guns in her main battery to the Castilla's four 5.9-inch Krupp guns and two 4.5-inch and three 2.3-inch guns. Both ships have good secondary batteries for cruisers.

Hard Work for the Small Boats. The Boston, 3189 tons; the Raleigh, 3182 tons; the Concord, 1700 tons; the Petrel, 800 tons; and the McCulloch had about all they could do to handle the Veisaco, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, General Lizer, El Cano, Marquez del Queiro, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, but by quick manoeuvring and rapid work of the guns, fought their way to victory.

Spanish Flagship Burns Up. The hot work on the Olympia brought the end of the Reina Christina. A shot from the American exploded a magazine on the latter boat, and she took fire. Despite the efforts of the Spaniards, the flames made rapid headway. Captain Gridley worked his ship around to rake the Spaniard. He fought the Spanish ship with one battery and kept up a fire on the forts with the other. The masts on the American boats were shot away, but few shells got through the armor.

Spanish Captain Killed. A well-trained shot from the Olympia plunged through the fighting tower of the Reina Christina and killed the ship's commander, Captain Cadasso. The Admiral was standing with him at the time. When the news that their commander had fallen spread through the ship the seamen seemed to lose heart. Their ammunition had been somewhat plentiful, and with their rapidly falling quantity and the fire that was raging they were ready to give up.

Spanish Admiral Changes Ships. There then took place a piece of bravery on the part of the Spanish Admiral. Seeing that his flagship was doomed and unable to fight, he ordered a small boat lowered, and rowed to the small gun-boat Isla de Cuba, where he again hoisted his flag. The American sailors refused to fire on the plucky Admiral. Soon after he left the Reina Christina the flames devoured the boat, most of the crew jumping overboard.

Baltimore Ends the Castilla. In the meantime Captain Dyer had seized the fate of the Castilla. She, like the flagship, had considerable woodwork inside of her, and after being under fire for about two hours took fire. Her crew fought valiantly, but was no match for the Americans. She was completely riddled by the rain of leaden missiles. Many of her crew and officers were killed. She burned out, and after the engagement was but a smoking hulk.

Second Attack on the Enemy. With the most formidable ships of the enemy disposed of, Commodore Dewey, at 5 o'clock, withdrew with his ships a few miles out to sea. There the wounded were cared for, guns examined, some tinkering done and preparations made for a second attack. At 9 o'clock they started, and the smoke had arisen, and showed a wrecked Spanish fleet. The carnage wrought by the Americans was plainly evident.

Wiping Out the Enemy. With as strong a fire as before, the fleet again moved into the battle. Numbers were more equal now that the enemy had lost several boats. During the first half-hour of fighting, the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander killed.

The Spanish forts were more active this time, and particular attention was paid to them, a strong fire being directed at the defences. The Spanish ships Mindanao and Don Antonio de Ulloa were rendered useless.

Several of the Spanish ships were deliberately blown up to prevent their capture by the American fleet, but their names are not yet ascertained from Manila.

SCOUTS LANDED.

Successful Expedition of the United States Despatch Boat Leyden.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says: The Government tug Leyden, Capt. J. H. Angus, steamed into port and told the following story of a desperate encounter with Spanish troops on the northern coast of Cuba. The Leyden left here Monday afternoon with a party of insurgents, under General Baidamora Acosta, and including five Cuban scouts, under the leadership of Captain J. H. Dorst, of the United States Cavalry. The Leyden also carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The tug landed five men, with four boxes of ammunition and two horses. General Acosta also landed and penetrated to the interior, where he communicated with the forces of the insurgents. The Leyden lay to outside until five o'clock in the morning, when, observing a troop of Spanish infantry approaching she put to sea, and got safely away.

A Fight With Spanish Cavalry. The same night she proceeded to Mantanzas, and Tuesday afternoon landed another small party near the Feareda track by the Spanish line, where the monitors Terror and Amphitrite, which are on the blockade in that vicinity, but being unable to locate them, the Leyden returned to the original landing place. Here she was met by Acosta and about two hundred Cubans, half of whom were armed with rifles. They united with the men on the tug and an attempt was made to land the remaining arms and men, when a troop of 500 of the Villa Vicosa cavalry swooped down on them and a fierce engagement of a half-hour's duration followed.

When the Spanish cavalry discovered the Leyden they promptly opened fire. The tug was taken at a disadvantage, having no cannon aboard, but Commander Angus decided upon a desperate bluff. He mounted an old flagpole and another piece of round timber in the bow of the boat and stationed "gunners" there, but the ruse was of little avail as the Spanish took shelter near the block house and poured in a fusillade of bullets. Meanwhile, the Cubans attempted to draw the Spanish fire, with a view of diverting the cavalry and giving the Leyden a chance to slip out.

The Cubans finally repulsed the enemy, driving them to the woods. During this engagement several rifle bullets went through the Leyden's smoke stack, but no one was injured.

The Wilmington Takes a Hand. The plucky little tug then went in search of the flag-ship, found her lying near Havana and reported the story. Rear Admiral Sampson sent the gunboat Wilmington back with the Leyden. The two vessels reached the scene of the landing and found the Spanish cavalry in waiting to welcome another attempted invasion.

The Wilmington lost no time in preliminaries, but promptly opened fire on a number of small houses marking the entrance to the place. The gunboat fired four shots, which immediately drove back the Spaniards, and Captain Dorst, with the ammunition, landed safely, the Leyden returning.

PORTO RICO AS A PRIZE.

Persons Who Saw the President Say the Seizure of the Island is Ordered.

A despatch from Washington, says:—Persons who were with the President say that there is a strong likelihood that Porto Rico will be in the hands of the United States very shortly. The immediate seizure of the island, they state, has been ordered.

Little news could be gleaned at the Navy Department relative to the movements of Admiral Sampson's vessels, but from the confident tone of the few officials who are acquainted with the policy of the department, they are expecting to hear soon of news from the squadron almost as interesting as that received from the Philippines.

A high officer of the administration almost demolished the theory that Admiral Sampson was going to secure the Oregon, now on her way from Brazil to join the North Atlantic squadron. He said that the Navy Department was under no apprehension about the Oregon, for the reason that it did not consider that the Spanish admiral of the Cape Verde squadron would be willing to risk a conflict with the Oregon, which stands in odds in his favor, as even if overwhelmed in the end the Oregon would certainly destroy one of the Spanish ships and perhaps more, and the Spanish government could not afford this.

To seize Porto Rico would require a strong landing force, in view of the number of Spanish troops on the island, and in addition Admiral Sampson would be left to run the risk of having one of his best ships disabled by attacking forts.

A significant movement is the addition of the warship New Orleans to Commodore Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads in place of the Columbia. This seems to indicate a complete change in the character of the squadron, which, instead of being a flying squadron in the ordinary sense, has now assumed the character of a battle fleet. Without being as speedy as at first organized, Commodore Schley's squadron is now probably able to meet on even terms, at least, the formidable Spanish armored cruisers which sailed from Cape Verde recently.

Spaniards seize a British Yacht. A British steam yacht, the Lady of Glenelg, owned by a Mr. Wilkinson, of London, has just arrived at Gibraltar from Malaga, Spain, from which port she was obliged to depart suddenly, owing to the Spaniards mobbing and stoning her.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Russia has 17,605 steam valves. Illinois has 53,788 coal miners. Denver master builders organized. Uncle Sam has one tea plantation. Europe has 50,000 match factories. China has a 1000-year-old newspaper. Frost hinders ore digging in Minnesota. California is to have a school of mines. Springfield (Mass.) brewers won the hours. Cincinnati municipal laborers get \$1.50 a day. Indianapolis telephone girls will organize. Massachusetts barbers formed a State Union. War, says Gompers, means a setback to socialism. Dublin (Ireland) is to have a co-operative boot mill. Scarborough (England) plumbers get 18 cents an hour. Americans pay \$10,000,000 a year for collar buttons. South Milwaukee will purchase its electric light plant. The Scottish Master Bakers' Association has 1,200 members. Sixty new members were initiated at a recent meeting of the Detroit wood-workers.

Greeks Offer Their Services. The United States legation at Constantinople has received two thousand offers of volunteers for the American navy, chiefly Greeks. Some declare they will pay their own passage, in gratitude for American aid in the Greek war of independence.

What Don Carlos Says. According to despatches from Brussels, Don Carlos declares he will not provoke revolutionary movement. On the contrary, he will prevent Carlist agitation while the war continues.

TO MEET THE FLEET.

If It Does Not Appear Porto Rico Will Be Seized.

AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.

As It Is Impracticable to Immediately Begin the Conquest of Cuba, and as the Philippines Has Not Brought Peace Another Blow Will Be Struck at Spanish Porto Rico the Only Base of Spanish Supplies.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: The programme of the war is gradually developing. The capture of the Philippines has not yet brought about peace, and from all indications Spain will not be satisfied until another blow is struck. This being the case, preparations are being made for the next step in the struggle.

The conquest of Cuba being considered impossible at the present time, because of the danger to which it would subject the unaccustomed volunteers, two manoeuvres are possible. One is to destroy the Spanish fleet now on the Atlantic and the other is to take Porto Rico. Both of these manoeuvres will be executed. The exact time of their occurrence cannot be predicted. The Spanish fleet seems to be a law unto itself, and so offensive operations against it can be entered upon until its whereabouts is definitely known. If the press despatch from Lisbon is authentic, the fleet is bound for the Canaries, there to join with the second squadron in order that the combined forces of the Spanish Navy may come eastward to meet the American vessels. If it should be realized the result would be the greatest naval battle of modern times, but it may not occur for some time.

The officials of the Navy Department do not regard the report from Lisbon as authentic, and there is every reason to believe that already an adequate fleet has gone to intercept the Spanish flotilla before it reaches Porto Rico. This has become doubtful without interfering with the block made before Havana, which can be maintained by any character of armed vessels. If the fleet does not appear at Porto Rico, the seizure of the latter place can be easily effected, and this is regarded as good strategy. Porto Rico is the only base of supplies for Spanish ships in these waters, and if it is captured by the United States, the Spanish fleet will be practically helpless on the ocean for lack of coal after it has crossed over here from the other side.

It is understood that the preliminaries to various contracts at the War and Navy Departments Wednesday had in view an expedition to Porto Rico, and some important developments may be expected in that vicinity at an early day.

CRUISER TOPEKA IN PORT. Experienced Rough Weather on Way Over from Falmouth. A despatch from New York says:—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieut. J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, England, April 19, arrived safely in port Sunday morning, after a rough passage of twelve days. The Topeka entered the narrows at 9 a. m., where she slowed down for the health officer's inspection, then proceeding to the man-of-war anchorage of Thompkinsville.

Lieut. Knapp reported having experienced a very rough passage. From the time of leaving the channel, up to the banks, a succession of strong westerly gales, were encountered. After passing the banks, the wind hauled to the northeast, and blew a strong gale four days, with a very rough sea. The Topeka behaved well throughout, and sustained but trifling damage about the decks. The cruiser carries a crew of forty-six men, all told.

Lieut. Knapp, when asked whether he had sighted any war vessels during the voyage, replied that he had not, and was not anxious to meet any, owing to his small crew and the fact that the Topeka's guns were not mounted. The Topeka was saluted by several tugs and excursion boats as she steamed up to her anchorage.

DEWEY IN CONTROL. A Report from Singapore That He is Acting Governor-General of Manila. The following telegram received by F. T. Viles, of Boston, from a friend in Singapore was read at the banquet of the Electric Club at Boston: "Singapore, (Special).—Reliable information received here corroborating news of Dewey's victory at Manila, and he is now executing the duties of governor-general there."

Miners Shot From Ambush. Five of a party of Slav miners at Steubenville, Ohio, were shot at from ambush as they were going to work. One man is so badly injured that he will die. The mines have been on a strike because of a dispute over a check weighman.

May Give Up Bering Sea Patrol. Word was received at Port Townsend, Wash., that the government had canceled contracts for the transportation of coal to Bering Sea points. This would indicate that the Bering Sea patrol is to be abandoned this year.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The English cabinet's Chinese policy was attacked by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and was defended by Mr. Balfour.

Baron von Bulow, German minister of foreign affairs, in a speech to a Reichstag committee, said that he hoped the period of squabbling over China had been ended by the powers.

Millions of gold is piled up at Dawson, Yukon Territory, awaiting the beginning of navigation on the Yukon river.

One hundred mules in a pack train and their Mexican attendants are reported to have been killed or wounded by the explosion of powder they were conveying to a Mexican mine.

The London "Times" denied the report that public feeling in England is veering toward Spain, and says the sympathy for America is as profound as ever.

Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attaché at London, has recovered his health sufficiently to be able to return to duty.

"CRUSH AMERICAN SQUADRON."

Spain Preparing Her Fleet For One Last Desperate Effort. Despatches from Madrid say the Spanish authorities intend to throw the whole strength of Spain into one united and supreme effort against the United States.

The special despatch adds that it is even stated at Madrid by those who are responsible for the naval movements that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on unequal terms and with a superior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

Continuing, the special says: "Until this engagement is fought, no proposal for intervention will be listened to." A Cadix despatch says that the second Spanish squadron, consisting of the warships Palayo, Alfonso XIII, and Victoria, and a number of smaller ships, has nearly completed its preparations for active service. It is reported, however, that great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, owing to lack of money.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Guarda has, it is announced, taken 14 guns on board, and is now on a trial cruise.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The library of the Paris Conservatoire has just acquired the original autograph of Rossini's "William Tell."

M. Zola is rustiating at Medan, where he boats, cycles and writes memoranda, to be consulted hereafter, of his trial.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated in London alone on Saturday, May 21, and at all other stations, naval and military, on Tuesday, May 22.

The Princess of Wales has a tea service of 60 pieces, each one of which is decorated with a different photograph which she took herself while in Scotland.

Captain Zallinski, the inventor of the dynamite gun, is recovering from a severe illness. He is on the retired list of the army, but has asked to be assigned to duty.

Leslie is now about to put up a statue of the young Goethe, of Goethe, the student, in memory of the three years, from 1785 to 1788, which he spent as a student of the University of Leipzig.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British-Egyptian forces, has ordered all the newspaper correspondents back from the front, and operations against the dervishes have been suspended until July.

The late Lord Sackville Cecil, practical electrician and railway manager, left a personal estate of \$1,168,355, largely of his own creation, and thus an uncommon achievement for a member of an aristocratic family, to whom work was a luxury.